Arrival of the North Briton and Northern Light. THE CABLE NOT BROKEN. MORE MORAMMEDAN OUTRAGES IN THE EAST.

TOWNS DESTROYED-CONSULS MURDERED.

Advance in Cotton-Consols 96 3-1 to 96 7-8.

The Vanderbilt steamship Northern Light, E. L. Tinklepaugh, commander, which sailed from Southamp-ton on the 8th inst., arrived here last evening at about 10 o'clock, having experienced westerly winds with pleasant weather during the greater part of the passage. Sept. 14, lat. 48 18, lon. 32 10, spoke Norwegian ship Bethoven, bound west. Sept. 17, lat. 48, lon. 50 50, passed an iceberg. Sept. 18, lat, 45 05, lon. 55 50, exchanged signals with British ship Milton Lockhart, changed signals with the Morthern Light brings 262 pas-

The steamship North Briton left Liverpool at about 10:30 s. m. of the 8th inst., and arrived at Quebec

yesterday morning. The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 9 p. m. of the 4th inst. The serew steamship Great Britain, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 7th.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The stoppage of the signals through the Atlantic Cable was announced in the English papers of the 6th, in the shape of a letter from the Secretary of the Company. The letter says that intelligible signals ceased to be received from New-Foundland at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, from some unknown cause. The Directors, and a corps of scientific and practical electricisns were at Valentia, investigating the matter, with a view if possible to remedy the difficulty. The quotations for shares immediately became quite nominal: the only price named being £400 to £500, without any operations.

The London Times says that a similar difficulty was anderstood to have occurred temporarily a short time back, and the hope is that the accident is merely one of those to which the cable must be liable until the necessary measures shall have been completed for protecting the portion near the shore. Some disagreements between the electricians and the Board of Directors have latterly existed, and these, it may be presumed, tend to embarrass the general proceedings. Mr. Whitehouse, who signs himself "Electrician-in-Chief and one of the four original projectors of the "Atlantic Telegraph," writes to The Times that he believes the injury to the cable to be in the home end, which be had foreseen, and had on one occasion re paired. He apprehends that there is little cause for anxiety, and thinks there is nothing in the obstructions calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of ultimate and complete success. Mr. Whitehouse complains of the summary manner in which he has been dismissed from the service of the Company.

·Charles T. Bright, Engineer of the Atlantic Tele graph Company, has received the honor of Knighthood. A banques took place at Killarney on the 7th inst, in honor of the cable. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland attended. He emphatically denied that he absented himself from the Dublin banquet from sectarian bigotry or personal hostility to the great enterprise. Official necessity was the sole cause of his non-altendance. The toasts included the President of the United States, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Hudson, the officees of the Niagara, &c.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The petition in bankruptcy presented against the European and American Steam Shipping Company, was assigned for a hearing on the 22d.

The telegraph between England and the Channel islands had been formally opened.

Queen Victoria visited Leeds on the 6th, and performed the ceremony of opening the new town hall in that city. The Queen had an enthusiastic reception, and the decorations and illuminations were on a splen-did scale. The Queen and suite had left Leeds for

The Mayor of Leeds received the honor of Knight hood on the 4th of the mouth.

There was a remarkable increase of, ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms

Mesers. Archibald Montgomery & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about \$60,000.

"During the last few days the comet detected by Dr. Donatti on the 2d June has rapidly increased in brightness, and on Sunday evening, when they sky was very clear, was fully as conspicuous to the naked eye as a star of the fourth magnitude. The tail is very distinct, forming, with the somewhat brilliant nucleus, a pretty telescopic object. The brightness of the comet will be constantly on the increase during the present month. It will be found about 10 degrees above the northwest horizon."

The Shipping Gazette says:

"Daring the month of August the number of wrecks reported in our columns was 112, making a total during the past eight months of 1,080."

The Daily News of Sept. 6 says Sir Colin Campbell

(Lord Clyde), in a letter received from Lord Clyde on Friday, the gallant Commander-in-Chief refers to the hope "that his sword will soon be returned into the scabbard for the last time, never to be drawn again." The Framan's Journal of Saturday chronicles at

great length the movements of Cardinal Wiseman, since his arrival at Dundalk. His reception in that town appears to have been a perfect triumph. The houses and streets were decorated with flowers, arches and all the other paraphernalia to be seen on a day of general jubilee.

A Cork paper states that an intimation has been received by the Committee of the intended banquet to be given at Killarney on Tuesday, Sept. 7, to the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and that the Lord-Lieutenant will grace the festivity with

The Daily News says, on the 2d inst., the American bark Harriet Francis, from Liverpool, bound to Balti-more, ran ashore on the Arklow Bank, 11 of her crew were saved; the vessel soon became a total wreck. It appears that the remainder of the bark's crew, four in number, had taken to another boat which was up set, and they were picked up on her bottom.

The following is from The Times' City Article, Sep-

tember 8:

"This has been settling day (Tuesday) in the English funds, and the consequent transactions, coupled with the remarkable buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, have led to an advance of a 4 \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ cut. Consols closed at 96\$ \$\psi\$ for money, and 96\$ \$\psi\$ 97 for the 12th October. There was an increase of ease in the discount market. In the foreign exchanges Tuesday afternoon, the rates were generally unaltered. The French Three-percents advanced a \$\psi\$ cent, being quoted at 72f, 50c. for the end of the month. The amount of gold sent into the Bank (Tuesday) was about £140,000. The stoppage of Messrs. John Plowes & Co., an old and respectable firm in the Brazilian trade, was announced. Nothing fresh had transpired with regard to the Atlantic Cable: shares are quoted 450 to 550. In American Securities a rise of a dollar occurred in Illinois Central."

LEVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Sept. 4, 6 and 7.—A wed business has been transacted in Cotton, and the sales exceed 2, and bakes—4,000 on specialism and for export. Holders have obtained an advance on Friday's quotations of 1:16d for the current qualifies of American.

The London Times (City Article) of Sept. 6 has the

The London Times (City Article) of Sept. 6 has the

Letters from China give particulars of the latest reports current at Hong Kong regarding the new treaties. The English treaty was said to be much more lengthy than the others and this may, perhaps, partly explain the delay in its receipt. The accounts received a few days back, from Paris, said that the indemnity to be paid was £1,200,000, but failed to mention whether this was to be shared between the two Powers, or was merely the amount for France, According to the present communication, while £1,200,000 is to be paid to France, England is to resolve the same of the first part of

ceive £3,290,000—a difference which, should it be confirmed, will have a most important effect on our future specie movements. Most of the advices seem to agree that these indemnities are to be be paid out of the customs duties at Cauton, and there Ekewise appears to be a general impression that, although the Emperor has succumbed, to all demands, he will endeavor to find means of evasion as soon as the immediate pressure upon him shall have been removed."

The Heroid says it is stated that the treaty between England and France on the one hand and China

tween England and France on the one hand, and China on the other, contains 57 articles, and that the indemnity to be paid England and France amounts to 500,000,000 francs.

The Vienna Gazette publishes the Imperial decree for the resumption of cash payments by the National Bank. The exchange of notes for cash will be made successively, according to the different amounts, beginning with the smallest. It will not however, be until the month of October next year that the present forced currency of bank notes will have entirely

The monthly return of the Bank of France will be published next Friday morning. The quantity of tallow shipped this senson, up to the 1st Sept., from St. Petersburg, was 40,000 casks. The supply of money in Paris is steadily increasing, and the Bank is expected shortly to reduce their rate from 34 to 3 V cent. continental exchanges, after having manifested a tendency to reaction during the past week or two, again present symptoms of firmness. The 4th of the month having passed, there was a remerkable increase of ease in the London discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans. The introduction of a Chilian loan of £1,200,000 for railroad purposes had been expected, but is believed to have been temporarily deferred.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Archibaid, Montgomery & Co., Australian merchants, with liabilities for about £60,000. The disaster is consequent upon recent stoppages in the Honduras timber

trade in London and Liverpool.

THE TEATRADE, Sept. 6.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 836,139 lb, which is a decrease of 18,902 th compared with the previous statement. A great number of vessels, about 21 in all. were reported in London from China and India, the whole of them bringing valuable cargoes.

### THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] London, Wednesday, Sept. 8-a. m.

The Daily News City Article of last evening says: "The funds were strengthened to-day by an extraor-dinary and rapid rise in the Paris Bourse, coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly settlement of Consols, and that there was a fair demand for money

"The stoppage of John Plowes & Co. of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, has been an-The Montgomery liquidation is expected to prove

The Times (city article) of last evening, says: "The funds have improved a quarter per cent. About £140,000 were sent into the bank yesterday." A deputation from the Royal West India Mail Packet Co., bad an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday on the subject of steam of

### FRANCE.

munication with Van Couver Island.

An official report of Prince Napoleon, Minister o Algeria, on the condition of that Colony is published. He expresses a desire to replace as far and as soon as may be safe military by civil government.

The latest accounts from the Departments a gradual improvement in commercial affairs. The Paris Flour market was quiet but firm. Wheat was dull and buyers demanded a reduction.

The French wine and brandy markets had a drooping tendency. A duel, with swords, between two Parisian journal-

ists-Messrs. Delvan of the Sicele, and Vandrin of the Pays-had taken place. It terminated without The Paris Bourse continued buoyant and advancing;

the Threes closed on the 7th at 72,55. A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway

secident on the hights of St. Germains, stating seven cilled and fifty wounded.

Prince Napoleon goes to Algiers about the 25th of

The Prince Imperial had left for Biarritz. Count Walewski had left for the same place. The army of Lyons executed grand managewers near

the city a few days ago. Among other things, the engineers threw a bridge over the Rhone in fifty

The Times' Paris correspondent says the Government has received, by way of Tangier, information of on the course of political events in North Africa.

The Globe says there is a rumor of a change in the French Embassy at Constantinople being probable. A telegram from our (Globe) correspondent informs us of a dreadful railroad accident on the hights of St. Germans. Some part of the machinery was broken. Seven persons were killed and fifty wounded.

### SPAIN.

The Times says: Letters from Madrid speak of the Ministry there as extremely insecure. O'Donnell lacks supporters, and is reproached with inaction. Since he came to power he has taken but one important measure, the ratification of the electoral lists; and the new lists, say his opponents, will serve no purpose, for a new Government will soon be installed and will return

to the old once.

The correspondent of The London Herald says their Majesties are expected in Madrid on the 19th inst. It is probable that at that time the pending questions will be settled. A great number of political person-ages, who were absent, are returning to Madrid.

### BELGIUM.

The Post says: "The Convention between Belgium and the Low Countries for the protection of literary property had just been concluded.

### GERMANY.

The German papers give a rumor that Queen Victoria will visit Berlin to be present at the acconchement of her daughter.

# SWEDEN.

The London Post says the Prince Regent had returned from his excursion in the northern provinces. His Royal Highness immediately dissolved the Provisional Government. Some cases of cholers had appeared at Stockholm.

# DENMARK.

Intelligence from Copenhagen continues to be favoable to the probabilities of a satisfactory arrangement of the pending difficulties between Denmark and the German Diet. A council had been held, the King Government was disposed to do all in its power to meet the German Diet, in its disposition to settle matters by negotiation.

# RUSSIA.

Letters from Warsaw mention that three ships-of war are on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Tertary, in order to join the squadron at Amoor River, which has recently received reenforcements of

The details of the recent fire in Astrachan show that 121 houses and 11 quays covered with various articles. principally of timber, were destroyed, as well as a great number of boats. The number of lives last was

### PRUSSIA.

The Times says: A telegram from Berlin announce the arrival at Potsdam of the King and Queen of Prussin. Strict orders were issued that no one should be allowed to enter the station to witness their Majestics'

### TURKEY.

The Pressed Orient states that for three days a perfeet panic prevailed at Aleppo. The Mussulmans bought arms and closed the bazaars. The city was deserted, and it was only in consequence of the measares taken by the authorities that the general apprehensions were calmed. Nevertheless, the Mussulmans continued to arm themselves, and to offer provocation to the Christians. According to the Journal de Con stantinople, a similar panie took place at Tripoli, where it had only been dissipated by the arrival of a man-of-war in the port. The trade in arms continues very active in Turkey. The Municipal Commission at Constantinople having attempted to imprison some septatives of the various Powers in order to arrange the affair.

It was said that Russia and France would support the project of obtaining from Turkey the cession to Montenegre of a small port on the Adriatic, and through which Montenegrins may communicate with

the world without.

Lord Stratford de Redeliffe had started for Constan tipople, and among the numerous missions attributed to him by rumor is the thwarting of this project.

The Brussels Nord publishes a rumor from Alexandrin that the Consular Agents from France, Austria, the United States and Greece, at Hanchio, the ancient Cos, in the Archipelago, had been assassinated.

The English Consul is said to have saved himself by jumping from a window. The report lacks confirmation: indeed an authentic contradiction is said to have reached the French Government.

#### MONTENEGRO.

The Agram Gazette publishes a letter from Dahnatia, which announces that Prince Danilo has ordered the Montenegrins to restore the booty they took from the Turks at the capture of Kolatchia.

#### PALESTINE.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 18th ult., says: "Some of the leading Mussulmans of Gaza at-tempted, after the massacre at Jiddah, to get up a movement against the Christians, but did not succeed. In no other place has anything of the kind been done, though throughout the Turkish empire, a certain degree of hostility to the Christians is manifested. The Pasha of Jerusalem has not yet returned from his visit to Gaza, being anxious to arrest the famous San-The Pasha of Jerusalem has not yet returned from his visit to Gaza, being anxious to arrest the famous Santon, or Mufti, who is laboring to excite agitation among the people. It is, however, no easy task to capture him, as, from his reputation of sanctity, all protect him. Nine persons, who were arrested at Gaza, are still in prison at Jerusalem, and they are causing their friends to exert themselves in order to avoid paying too large a sum for their release. During the last ten years, the Mussuhnan propagandism has been making great progress in Asia and Africa, and the European Powers have perhaps not paid sufficient attention to the fact. This propagandism is not only directed against Christianity, but against the power of the Sultan, who is accused by fanatics of betraying Islamism. For years past, devout Sheiks, whose zeal has been exalted by pilgrimage to Mecca, have been traversing the Asiatic provinces of Turkey in all directions to restore the faith of the people, and excite their fanaticism against Christians. In some towns they have formed associations, and have enin all directions to restore the faith of the people, and excite their fanaticism against Christians. In some towns they have formed associations, and have enrolled numbers of persons. One of these societies has been established at Jerusalem; the members of it affect to be exceedingly strict in their conduct, observe severe fasts, assemble every Friday at the Mussulman sanctuary of Neby Daoud (tomb of David), on Mount Sion, and go from it in procession, reciting prayers to the tomb of a Santon near the gate of Jaffa, after which they disperse." which they disperse."

### AFRICA.

The Emperor of Morocco was very seriously ill. Late advices from the west coast report the trade

At Sierra Leone disturbances had occurred in the Port Lookes and Rossett Districts, during which several lives were lost, and many of the natives taken

# CHINA.

A letter from Hong Kong says that the Chinese in demnity to England is to be £3,200,000, and to France. £1,200,000. The English treaty is said to be much more lengthened than the others, and the delay in its receipts is attributed to this fact. Another letter the very serious illness of the Emperor of Morocco; places the indemnity for the two countries as high as twenty millions sterling, but this is supposed to mean twenty million dollars.

# AUSTRALIA.

We (Times) have received our private correspon dence and files of papers from Melbourne to the 15th July, and from Sydney to the 10th of July. Another bank is in process of formation, called the Nationa Bank of Australasia. There is no political news.

The general complaint of merchants is that trade

The revenues of the colony are in a very satisfac

tory state.

"The total quantity brought down last week from the gald fields had amounted to 44,334 onaces. This is above the average of the first quarter of the year by 2,499 ounces, and below that of the second by 356 ounces. Up to the close of last week the shipments for the current year amounted to 1,277,568 ounces, or 53 tuns, 4 cwt, 29 grs., 14 lbs, the value of which at £4 P ounce, amounts to £5,110,372.

"Money is very freely offered outside the banks on mortgage of good properties at 8 a 10 per cent. For commercial purposes the banks charge: For bills under 35 days currency, 8 per cent; from 95 to 125 days, 9 per cent, over 125 days, 10 per cent. Exchange on England is at par for 60 days sight. Freight on gold by direct steamers or salling vessels, 1/3 per ounce, deliverable in London, insurance 1) per cent, by the overland route, 1 per cent—that is, 1/7 per ounce as nearly as possible; insurance, 1/d. 2 1/d. per cent."

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—An advancing tendency was very apparent in the Liverpool Cotton market, prices being in some instances 1:16d. P in better than at the departure of the Persis. The sales of the three days were 28,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 3,000 bales for export. The market closed browner.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, an advance being quoted in all descriptions of code.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, -- Messrs. Rich-LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, -- Measure, Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Floor tirm, with an advance on fine qualifies of 6d. in some cases: Western, 20,000,15, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21,000,25, Obio, 21,000,3, Wheatstady; Red Western was quoted at 5,000,5; do. Southern, 5,000,6; do. Southern, 7,007,4; there had been a slight advance on all kinds of Britis Wheat. Com was very duil, but nominally unchanged; Yellow was quoted at 35,000,6; White, 34,004,6.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. — Beef was dull. Pork: her was little doing. Bacon was inactive. Lard; no sales of any moment; quotations at 69,600,2. Tallow inactive.

nactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes were firm 133; for Pots, and 34; for Pearla, to strive. Rosin was steady 14; far4; for common. Spirits Torpentine was steady at 35; colve was firm. Rice was quiet. Luneed Oil; sales were made once was firm. Rice was quiet. Luneed Oil; sales were made LONDON MARKETS .- BREADSTUFFS were dull, but tendy. Sugar was quiet, and quotations were bar-by main-simed. Coffer was firm. The was steady at 1rd, for Comput-lick quiet at 51 3. Pro-laws steady at 54, 254 6. Lassen Ht., 33.

It., 33...
Losnos Monry.—The London Money market was
Connect a closed on the Prhas Science, for money, and 97 for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—In American Securities House of HL PANE BROKES UP .- Frederick Hug-

of No. 149 Church street was arrested yesterday by

Officer Rollins of the Fifth Ward, and held to answer for keeping a house of ill fame as above. The estab-lishment was broken up. "JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE."-Mr. Stephen Masett's first entertainment, consisting of "Song and Chir Chat of Travel in Many Lands," will be given at

Nible's Saloon to-merrow evening.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

COASD DESCO AMERICAN RANDUST

SPEECHES OF RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS. Yesterday at 6 o'clock a large company assembled Delmenico's, through the invitation of Capt. Sches takoff, the Russian Superintendent of the building of the General Admiral. (The account of the launching of this magnificent vessel will be found on anothe page.) The dinner was in the best possible taste, and did due credit to the well-known Delmonico. In the center of the table was a capacions sigar-model of the new steamer, and various kindred decorations. The ompany was very respectable, embracing the Russian diplomatic and the naval gentlemen, American civil, military and naval officers, beside merchants, editors and other professions. Capt. Schestakoff pre-sided, with admirable tact, and displayed much fluency in the use of the English language.

This banquet, in an international point of view as reards Russia and America, was the most important which has ever taken place in this country. It has great significance, composed as it was of representative men of various kinds, prepared in honor of the lannch of the greatest wooden steamer affont, the builder of which, Mr. Webb, is an American, and a New-Yorker-the choice of the Russian Emperor, who thus conveyed to the pavel architectural skill of this country the highest possible compliment, and enforced in a substantial manner the habitual good feeling and respect which have ever marked the intercourse of the two countries, and made, too, the occasion when the highest agents of the Emperor in this country, leaving off the customary reserve of diplomacy, spoke with the most generous warmth of the Union in s immediate state as well as its prospects. Indeed it brought Russians and Americans more

closely together than is possible under the formalities of Washington politics. Distance, difference of institutions, and all the ordinary estrangements between countries so geographically wide apart, seemed to be lost sight of, and the men present seemed to be of one common origin in so far as peace and good will were

When the cloth was removed, Baron OSTEX-SACKES proposed:

The President of the United States and the Emperor of Rules-May their countries remain in harmon Drank with honors.

Capt. Schestakoff rose and said:

Capt. SCHESTAROFF rose and said:

We are here to celebrate an important event for the Russian Navy, and propose now to toast one not only Russian, but particularly dear to the Russian naval community—the august friend of our navy, whose heart bests warmly toward Russian sailors on every sea and in every country, everywhere, at the poles and at the line, east and west, in the Old World and in the New World. Wherever Russian sailors are, there are hearts beating for him with gratitude and devotion:

The toast was drank with enthusiasm. In proposing

the third toast, Capt. SCHESTAKOFF said:

GENTLEMEN—The mammoth ship launched to-day was conceived in the brain of a New-Yorker, put together by New-Yorkers, and grew in a fine huge reality under the protection of the laws of New-York and their guardians, the city authorities. New-York was our chief residence while performing our daty—our American home. We spent here more time than is absolutely necessary to become legally New-Yorkers. However, having no right to go to the hallothox. I shall vote by glass instead, for the prosperity of this great community, to its respectable Chief Magistrate, to the fair portion of its inhabitants, to its numberless trades and its industrious population, who proved by their behavior on a recent occasion, that they are worthy of the blessings of unbounded freedom. [Cheers.] the third toast, Capt. SCHESTAKOFF said:

om. [Cheers.] Mr. Augustus Schell responded. He said he was happy to respond to the toast in honor of the City of New-York and her citizens. He deemed it an honor to the country that the Emperor of Russia had selected a New-York mechanic to build one of his great steam frigates, and he hoped that the friendly feelings between the two countries thus tangibly manifested would continue to prevail through all time. In concluding he gave:

The Czar of all the Russian [Cheers.] Capt. Schestakoff, in proposing the fourth toast. said: "I am indeed very sorry that we could not be said: "I am indeed very sorry that we could not be honored with the presence of that illustrious son of the Old Dominion so justly cherished and revered by every State of this great Union—the champion of its valor, warlike energy and military glory; and those who, led by him and stimulated by his noble example, are terrible foes in war, and peaceful, law-abiding citizens in peace; I give you

General Winfield Scott and the Army of the United States.

Col. LAY, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Scott, responded very happily, assuring the distinguished host that had his chief not made it a rule to abstain from such gatherings he would assuredly have been there to greet the representatives of Russia. The Col. briefly but gracefully complimented the Russian army on its glorious achievements in the late war against the com-bined forces of nearly all Europe. He said that the from the dust of obscurity to the most glorious position. In conclusion, he adverted to the kindly way in which the Russian Government had received the American corps of observation in the Crimea, and gave the toast:

Honor to the Russian Army, and to its Imperial guardian and

The CHAIRMAN then announced the fifth toast:

Our professional brothers of the United States—Who by their ikill and perseverance brought us so near to our dearest home. Capt. SCHESTAXOFF said in introducing the toast: Believe me, gentlemen, our Navy will never forget the Believe me, gentlemen, our Navy will never forget the kind treatment some of its members experienced in the friendly hands of Capt. Hudson. Our Navy will be always proud that one of us, here present, was not denied, by the courtesy of Capt. Hadson and your enlightened Federal Government, the honor of a pall on the magic cable in Trinity Bay. [Caers.] I hope the day is not far distant when our own country will be tied by magnetic ties with this Union. Both navies will be then probably spheed by what I shall call the Hudson-Preedy sphee; both will strive to answer the expectations of the two great countries. With that bright hope I propose this toast in honor of Capt. Hudson and the Navy of the United States. [Cheers.]
Capt. Hudson was received with thundering cheers.

Capt. Hupson was received with thundering cheers. He said he was not able to make a speech; that was not his business. As to treating the Russian Naval officers kindly, that was no more than his brother officers would have done. He once had the honor to be in company with his Grace the Grand Duke, and he would assure him that he did not think he could have selected a man to build his great frigate, more thoroughly qualified to give satisfaction, than his friend Webb, a man who had built more and better ships than any other of his age in the world. As to the agency he (Capt. Hudson) had in laying the Cable, he could only say, as the Russians said at Sebastopol, We did our duty. [Cheers.] For the honor done him he would return most hearty thanks, and merely suggest that if his friend Webb was authorized to cover the waters with such ships as the General Admiral for the American Navy, they might be able to do something some day. [Laughter and applause.] not his business. As to treating the Russian Naval Capt. SCHESTAROFF said:

Capt. SCHESTAROFF said:

When we, Russians, carry to a successful end any enterprise connected with a good deal of anxiety and responsibility, we used to say, in a rather hyperbolical style peculiar to our language, "a mountain came off my shoulders." Well may Mr. Webb, after the beautiful launch of this morning, do honor to that Russian proverb, and say to-night "a huge mountain came off my shoulders." Mr. Webb and myself have the same object. He wishes to produce line ships for his own glory and the glory of his profession. I want a good ship for the benefit of my country and my reputation. I think, gentlemen, I may saidly say, a good ship for the benefit of my country and my reputation. I think, gentlemen, I may safely say, that so far we have both succeeded. There is as fine a hull as ever floated. [Great appliasse]. Everything about her is done substantially, carefully, with high credit, not only to the well-known builder, but to all the operatives under him. But, gentlemen, beside the material question, there is in every business the moral side, which is not always perfectly smooth. I am happy to say, in our case, that side looks as bright as the side of the General Admiral. [Cheers.] I don't mean to say that constant, undisturbed harmony prevailed between the builder and the superintendent; and who can expect it to be so, when even the course of love itself never runs smooth [laughter], but all the little difficulties were speedily settled.

Mr. Webb evidently wished to do things right, and his behavior on every occasion was such that I his behavior on every occasion was such that I feel really proud to shake hands with him, and to drink that glass in his honor. "Mr. Webb and the American industry,"

negotiations with France, and the fact that he would there have succeeded but for the apprehensiass of the Emperor that the people would not allow him to give out such a work to a foreigner, his negotiations with Russia, visit to St. Petersburg, interview with the Grand Duke, his kindly reception and success. How he began the work before the war, suspended operations till the war was over, renewed as undertaking, and the result they had seen that day. [Applause,] In conclusion, he gave

\*\*Eusia and America\*\*—The two younger members of the family of nation. May they go on side by side civilizing the world.

In announcing the seventh toast, the Courseans sold.

In announcing the seventh toast, the Covergray odd that mighty intellectual power which stimulates men to the noblest achievements which prevents the error f the ruling powers, which points the error of that other immense power-public opinion; which lastly, by vigilant and mutual watching corrects its own errors and makes the Truth, that safeguard of society, shine manifest and brilliant.

The Press.

Mr. Barton of Albany responded briefly.

The CHARBAN proposed the health of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the gifted men who had surveyed the telegraph plateau. In so doing he paid a well-merited company had made in behalf of that

members of the Company had made in behalf of that great enterprise.

Mr. Peter Cooper having been called for responded. He said that whatever sacrifices the stockholders and directors had made, they were satisfied that posterity would award them the credit of desiring to benefit their race. They had succeeded in demonstrating one thing at least, the practicability of an occan telegraph, and if this one should fall, another would undoubtedly soon be haid in its place. He proceeded to remark: Your kind reference to me in the toast you have drank, will, I fear, lead you to expect a reply altogether out of my power to offer. It has been our privilege—by the kind invitation of our friend to witness, this day, one of the great triumphs of unid over matter. We have seen that noble ship—that master-piece of art—glide gracefully into an element where I trust she will have seen that noble ship—that master-piece of artglide gracefully into an element where I trust she will
float in peaceful triumph over the ocean until the
course of nature shall dissolve her into the elements
from which she came. The construction of such a
vessel brings into requisition almost every kind of material, and almost every faculty of the human mind.
If it were possible to view at one glance all the complicated movements of the minds and bodies of men
that have been brought into action, with all the materials that have been required to complete such a
structure, what sight could there be more wonderful
to behold! And yet there is one thing more astonishto behold! And yet there is one thing more astonishing and more fearful to contemplate, and that is the possibility that all this demonstration of human power, displayed in the construction of that beautiful floating displayed in the construction of that beautiful floating palace of the ocean, may yet be made to carry death and destruction in its course through the world. The bare contemplation of such a possibility awakens the desire for that time when men will learn war no more—that time when all the powers of the bodies and minds of men shall be applied to the peaceful implements and arts of life. Such an application will cause the earth, the air and the ocean to burst forth in beauty and in blessing to reward the hand of industry and toil. Gentlemen, I will not occupy your time any longer. I will give you a sentiment that I trust will find a most cordial response in every benevolent heart. I will give you, gentlemen,

The Emperor of all the Russias. [Cheers.]

His unparalleled efforts to elevate the millions of his subjects to the rank and dignity of freemen, must forever command the admiration of the world. May his reward be the undying affections of a grateful and a loyal people. [Great applause.]

his reward be the undying affections of a grateful and a loval people. [Great applause.]

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I beg you to join me in a friendly toast in honor of a man whose absence on this occasion is felt by many, and certainly by none more than myself—our good and worthy representative in this country, Mr. Stoeckel. May he return leaded with honors, and continue to cement the return leaded with nonors, and continue to cement the friendship of two great peoples. I shall couple this toast with my best wishes for the gentlemen of the Russian Legalion present, and request them to be the interpreters of my feelings.

Baron OSTEN SACKEN of the Russian Legation,

responded as follows:

Let me fihank you in the name of Mr. Stoeckl, my absent chief, for the good wishes expressed in your tonst. As to that part of the tonst which is personal tonst. As to that part of the tonst which is personal to me, allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to give an expression to the feeling of gratitude which I bear toward this country for the happy two years which I spent in it. These two years I will recken among the most agreeable and the most usefully employed in my life—agreeable, thanks to the kindness and hospitality of its people; usefully employed, on account of the instructive spectacle of the admirable activity and untiring energy of its people—a spectacle which rejoices the heart of the man and enlarges the views of the thinker. About the good and friendly feeling prevailing between the two nations, I will say but little. I do not want it to become a commonplace topic of dinner speeches. I wish it to remain always fresh, always new, always growing by the increased intercourse and the frequent contact of both nations even in the most distant regions. I need only allude, in this respect, to the recent common action of nations even in the most distant regions. I need only allude, in this respect, to the recent common action of both Governments, leading to the most felicitous results, in the Chinese question. The Electric Cable will bring about, I have no doubt of it, a closer connection and a better understanding between the countries of the Old and the New Worlds. But although the Cable touches the Western shores of Europe, let me remind you gentlemen, that the wire is not interrupted there, and that its opposite end rests in the hand of Russia. [Applause.]

Mr. Thirodon's Sandawick responded to the toast, "The Bar of the United States." He remarked that there was a warm and growing symmathy between

there was a warm and growing sympathy between this country and Russia, and he believed, that the enlightened policy of the present Emperor, in eleva-

calightened policy of the present Emperor, in elevating the laboring classes of his Empire, entitle him to
the respect of all mankind.

The Consul-General and the Financial Agents of the
Russian Government were toasted, and duly honored.
Capt. Suestakoff sheath was drank, to which he
responded as follows: I feel extremely honored by
your attention, gentlemen, but I had my share this
evening, and have, I fancy, a right to hide myself
behind those well-known and traditional bulwarks of
defective speech-making, foreign origin, and sailors
want of eloquence. With your permission I shall
avail myself of that right, and thank you once more
for your kindness. [Applause.]

The entertainment was at its hight when our report
closed.

BULL's HEAD,-There is another full supply of beef cattle in market this week. The indications last evening were that the number would exceed 3,500 at the Forty-fourth street varis, beside all that have been sold at the small market places during the week, which it is expected will carry up the total number to as high a figure as the week previous; that is, over 4,500 head—a supply that produces the natural result in all similar cases, a reduction of prices. The consequence visible yesterday at the opening sales of the great Wednesday market, was a general complaint on the part of owners, that they were losing money; and on the part of brokers, that they never saw butchers more unwilling to buy cattle, even at the low prices asked, and allow anything like a fair estimate of weight. It is possible that a few bullocks of a quality that would do to show as prize animals at a cattle-fair brought prices equivalent to 9c. P It for the meat, but the number was very few indeed; while cattle of excellent quality sold at 8 c. P Ib, net, and a much larger number at 8c., of most decidedly good quality for market retailing purposes, and no one seemed to anticipate any better prices to-day nor at any future day this Fall. The sales at Albany on Monday, to go East, were unusually large, at about 44c. ? Ib, live weight, or at 7c. net, counting 30 \$\varphi\$ cent off the live weight upon cattle delivered at Brighton. From 1,300 to 1,500 are reported as having gone East, generally of the heaviest sort, and mostly Kentucky Durhams. The weather here yesterday was oppressively warm, and had a depressing effect upon prices of cattle, and if the heat continues to-day readers abroad may safely anticipate that our report of the cattle market will make a bad show for cattle owners.

"New FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT."-The Herald of yesterday had a sensation article, in which it stated that General Walker went out in the Starof the West the day previous, on his way to Nic-aragus, to make a new fillibuster raid upon that country. That veracious sheet also stated that the steamship Hermann, which left recently for Fraser River took out a large company of fillibusters who were to join Walker at a small port 15 miles south of Realejo, and wound up its steay with the insunation that the small steamers of the Canal Company which left recently took out arms and amountain for the fillibuster forces. We have sifted the story pretty thoroughly and and that Wafker has been In responding to this toast, Mr. Whin gave a detailed history, in a quiet, modest way, of his desire to build a first-class frigate on approved principles; his fruitless applications to the Federal Government; him ing, in company with Col., Brune You Natzmer. The base been concealed in the city for the past month, consulting miles a promisent steamship owner, and that he went to Philadelphia by the 5 o'clock train, Tuesday oven instant, a blue erane, measuring five feet in length, and six feet in width from tip to tip of wings.

steamship Hermann took out none but bous file pas engers for California and Frazer River, and the small lake boats alluded to had each one gun, with grape enough to serve it, and a lof of mushets for the erew. These arms were to protect the property of the Company from the attacks of fillibusters. This Company claim to have a grant of the Transit Keute from the Nicaraguan Government, and a guaranty of protection from he United States. It is, therefore, quite evident that the United States. It is, therefore, they have no need of fill buster assistance; and, judgfrom the instructions issued to their agents, Walker or his crew attempt to force their favors upon em, they will meet with a warm reception.

By the terms of the grant the Company agree to aid the State of Nicaragoa in case of invasion, and to convey their troops and munitions of war wherever they may be required. By the 20th of next month the route will be opened and a passenger and freight steamer dispatched from this port to San Juan del

#### POLITICAL.

GEN. WALLBRIDGE ON THE STUMP.

A call, not very extensively circulated, was issued or a meeting of citizens friendly to Gen. Hiram Waltridge, to be held last evening on the corner of Frankstreet and West Brondway. In response, about fifteen hundred citizens assembled about a platform which had been erected for the purposes of the meeting. The stand was illuminated, and a tine band discoured music, added to the attractions of the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Win Wist, who mominated Jons L. Rooms to provide, and Constraint B. Woodburs as Secretary. The mominations were

B. Woodburr as Secretary. The nominations were accepted.

A speech was made by Col. Billsot. of Tennessee, who spoke in high terms of Gen. Wallbridge, and confidently predicted his election to the House of Representatives at the coming election. He was followed by Mr. Hynness of the Fifth Ward, who animadverted in severe terms upon the course of the Hon. Dan. Sickles, and contrasted it with what he considered the upright conduct of Gen. Wallbridge when he occupied the same seat. Mr. Hennesy's remarks were received with lond applause.

Gen. Wallbridge when he occupied the administrative cheers, at the conclusion of which he proceeded to address the assembly on the questions of national policy. After alluding to the cause of our domestic difficulties in this country, as enisting in the abrogation of the lines between State and National powers, he took upquestions of foreign policy. He invored a protectorate over Mexico to secure peace to that country, also measures to protect the life and property of our citizens in Central America, and to secure Cuba by all fair and homerable means. The sentiments were received with loud applause. He read a dispatch of John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, favoring the annexation of Cuba. He neged that, coming all fair and honorable means. The sentiments were received with loud applause. He read a dispatch of John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, favoring the annexation of Cuba. He arged that, coming from this conservative statesman, and with the pelicy indorsed by Mr. Van Buren and other men of known ability, including Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass, it was a matter which to him did not admit of a doubt, but that should be at once incorporated as an element of our foreign policy. He favored also an alteration of the tariff in some particulars, the perfection of our canal system, and the early construction of a Pacific Railroad. At the concinsion of his speech, Gen. Wallbridge was enthusiastically cheered. His friends afterward called upon him at the Aster House, where he was informally nominated by acclamation for Congress by over a thousand citizens them assembled. Again taking the stand, he stated to the meeting that if their action should be ratified at the polls by the people in November neat, he should cadeavor, as their representative, to carry forward all of the great leading interests consided to him that would in any degree advance the honor and interests of the great city to which they were attached by honds of a common sympathy and affection; that between now and the election he should hope to have them his opinion on any questions deemed by them of importance. He wanted no man's suffrage, except them his opinion on any questions deemed by them of importance. He wanted no man's suffrage, except with the full understanding of the views he had of public men and public menautres.

After three cheers for Gen. Wallbridge, the assem-

y dispersed.

At a meeting of the Second Ward Council, held at the Rainbow, Beekman street, on Thesday evening, the following Delegates were elected to the American

the following Conventions:

County Convention—Hiram Corwin, A. H. Williamson, Alfred Mcintyre.

Congressional—C. F. Sackmeister, John Mather, R. L. Offbest, Joseph Evans, James F. Horn.

Assembly—S. G. Chambers, Samuel Boyer, H. L. Parsons.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—The Republicans of Delaware County met in Convention at Delhi on Thursday, Sept. 16, and made the following nominations: For Congress, James H. Grainam of Delhi; Sheriff, Alexander Shaw of Hamden: County Clerk, Robert & Hugaston of Sidney; Sessions, Novams M. Blish of Stamford; Assembly, 1st District, Barns R. Johnson;

Hd District, Mathew Griffin.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The following are the Jeffers on County Republican nominations: County Clerk. Russell B. Biddlecom. Coroners, Rina do M. Bingham, James A. Bell and Jesse Davis. Justice of Sessions Bradford K. Hawes, Jefferson County was among the earliest organized in 1856, and it will be so now. there is hard work to do she never fails.

CLISTOS COUNCY.-The Republicaes have n perintendents, Geo. Douglass, Stephen-Reynolds and Benj. J. Weaver; Justice of Sessiens, Ahnord D. Felton. Our friends are hard at work in Cinton County. They are deeply interested in the success of one of the State nominees, and will take care that those who know him best are not behind hand in giving him

CATUGA COUNTY.—The Republicans have placed in nomination: For County Clerk, Benj. B. Snow; Surrogate, Campbell W. Haynes; Justice of Sessions,

Geo. S. Telford; Coroner, Levi Colvin.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—The Republicans of Dutches have already appointed cighteen meetings in their county, to be addressed by CHARLES L. BRALE, their candidate for Congress.

### FROM STATEN ISLAND.

Last evening reports of fire arms were heard in the direction of the Quarantine, continuing for some time; and a light as if from a fire was also seen. Visious o burning buildings and of conflict between the troops and the inhabitants of the Island, with the conseque large list of killed and wounded, immediately rose be-fore the minds of the imaginative. But the arrival of the Northern Light dispelled these terrible visions by bringing the news that there had been a bonfire on the shore, and that the soldiers had been amusing themelves by practice firing.

Great excitement prevailed in the town of Castleton

on Monday evening, chiefly among parties returning rom the meeting held that day at Richmond. In different parts of the town groups of people assemble and discussed the various questions concerning Quarac-tine and its removal, while many of the more "ele-vated" walked about the streets firing guns and cheer-ing for what had already been accomplished. Fartu-nately, however, no actual breach of the peace oc-curred, though some feared that a demonstration would be made.

carred, though some feared that a demonstration would be made.

Dr. Mundy proceeded to Richmond yesterday and laid the matter of the hurial of the Quarant se dead outside of the inclosure, before the Grand Jury, then in sersion. The papers in the case were taken by the Forenan, and speedy action was promised. It is supposed that an indictment of the alleged off-aders will be secured, in which case many difficult questions of a legal nature will be settled.

Burng the confusion as Monday night averal guass were fired in the neighborhood of Camp Washington. The officers of the regiment, fearing t at an alleged was contemplated upon their command; immed sielly called the force to arms, and in a very few mandes, the whole regiment was in line, and ready for action. After remaining under arms for algost an hour than allitary were deminised for the night after presentions had been taken to prevent a surprise.

The captain of the Columbia, Mr. Berry, made an affidavit before the Health Comprissioners, selectley, that the second steward of the seamer, now confined within the Hospital, is not sick, but sufficient constitutions has the black vomit, and can asswive but for a few hours.

Outside all is quiet, no sickness having occurred.

few hours.
Outside all is quiet, no nickness having occurred and a fair chance exists that no more of the fewer will make its appearance this season.